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OF THE

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Glasgow, Ky., December 27, 1857.

Dear Sir,-Having determined to start a Printing Office in

Frankfort, Ky., and removed to Glasgow, Ky., with the view of permanently locating my business in that city, I have the honor to inform you that I have commenced the publication of a newspaper, to be known as the Glasgow Free Press.

The paper will be published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It will be devoted to the publication of all the news of the day, and to the discussion of all the important questions of the day. It will be published at a price of 10 cents per copy, and at a price of 1 dollar per annum in advance.

The paper will be published at Glasgow, Ky., and will be sent to all the subscribers by mail, free of charge. It will be published at Glasgow, Ky., and will be sent to all the subscribers by mail, free of charge.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

Gov. Wise's Letter to the Anti-Lecompton Meeting at Philadelphia.

[CONCLUDED.]

The truth is, there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as a part, coupled with no election as to the whole. It was to force the people to adopt the Constitution framed by the Convention. No man was allowed to vote for slavery who did not also vote for the Constitution; and no man was allowed to vote against slavery who did not vote for the Constitution. He might reject slavery or adopt it, provided he would vote for the Constitution; and if he voted against the Constitution, his vote for or against slavery was not allowed to be counted.

This was not all. The 14th section is worse than the 13th. It says: "Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election, upon the said Constitution, shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the territorial laws."

The Democratic party had just come out of a severe and doubtful conflict with the Know Nothing secret society, the most odious of those of which was a "test oath." Now behold an honest, peaceful, law-abiding citizen approaching the polls in Kansas under this schedule; I imagine myself an ultra-Southern slaveholder put to the ordeal of a challenge under this clause of the schedule; I am anxious, very anxious, to record my vote for my right to hold the chief part of the little property I own; I am told that I have the right, by the grant of the high Lecompton Convention, to vote for or against property in slaves; I approach the polls to exercise the right; I am challenged; the Bible is held out to me to swear first to "support the Constitution of the United States;" I ask why impose on me that oath; I urge that the obligation is binding on me without the oath—that I love and obey the Constitution of the United States, and that it is made the supreme law of the land, binding of itself—but he is unwilling to support that oath, and is anxious to vote for my property, I assent, swear to support it. But I am told I must, in the second place, swear also to support the Lecompton Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the territorial laws. I redden into wrath under the insult of such an oath tendered to a freeman at the polls—to support a Constitution, if adopted, before its adoption! I denounce the obstacle to my freedom of election. It is in vain; I must take it or leave my property unprotected. I suppose—the supposition is almost intolerable—I take the oath; I am then, and then only, granted the privilege of voting. I vote for slavery, but against the Constitution. I am then told that my vote cannot be counted, yet I am sworn to support, if adopted, what I have voted against!

Stung by insult, and then frustrated, I go away maddened and infuriated by injustice, inequality, and insult added to injury. Is that my act and deed? Is that Republican? If Caligula was a tyrant for posting laws too high to be read by the Roman people, what does this deserve to be called, which puts the whole and a part together, so that a minority for the whole may prevail over a majority for or against the part? Is it not the very heinousness and legend of keeping the promise to the ear and breaking it to the face? To their hopes? I tell you that no proud, free people, will stand insult and outrage like this, and such despotism is enough to drive peaceful and good citizens to violence for a redress of grievances. But the question is not whether the Lecompton Constitution has been opposed unlawfully, but is it the act and deed of the sovereign people, who it purports to be—and is it republican in its substance? By the sense of the Lecompton Convention? And mark, too, this test oath is applied when the Constitution is to be sent to Congress from a Territory for approval.—After taking this oath, the casuist may determine whether he could, if the Constitution be adopted, oppose it before Congress, though he voted against it at the polls.

But it is urged in the message that the people, if opposed to slavery, might have voted it out of the Constitution on the 21st of December. I deny that they could have voted for or against slavery under this schedule, unless they voted also for the Constitution. As I have said, nine hundred and ninety-nine might have gone to the polls and voted for or against slavery, and yet have been out-voted by one man, if they voted against the Constitution and the one voted for it. In a word, no one who voted against the Constitution could vote at all. How unfair, then, to say that those who were opposed to the Constitution, though for or against slavery, stood away from the polls on the 21st of December, and let the election go by default. Could they have voted at all if they were against the Constitution? Could they be counted for or against slavery, unless they voted for the Constitution? Why hold the people responsible for not attending the polls, when, if they had attended them, they were not allowed to vote, but in one way, not all allowed to vote their own way, and the minority of one was given the majority of one over a thousand? Do you call this election? Election has which of the two "at least to choose." But here there was no alternative but in respect to slavery, and that was not allowed unless you voted the one way on the Constitution. Such monstrous injustice and inequality never offended the moral sense of the people before in this country. I cannot agree with the President, therefore, when he says: "It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done." The people of Kansas have not been allowed to hold a fair, free, and full election at all, though the whole Constitution was pretended to be submitted to them. No, not upon the part which the President says was submitted to them.

You see, gentlemen, that I arrive at these facts from the face of the record—from the schedule itself. I don't go into Kansas for evidences of fraud or any other fact. I don't go behind the schedule which is annexed to the Lecompton Constitution itself. It shows on its face a fact stronger than any proof, that the people did not vote—it shows that it was impossible for them to vote their sovereign will a fair, free, and full election. Such an election could not be held under such a schedule. This Congress is bound to look at. I am bound in certain cases to cause the seal of this State to be affixed to papers for the purpose of authentication. I have no election. If the paper is proper to be certified, I must affix the seal. But suppose that it is not of authentication, by affixing the seal, it appears to me that there is a doubt even whether the paper is the act and deed of the party, whose act and deed it purports to be, must I not inquire whether it is the act and deed of the party? If I affix authentication to what is not his, I may do him irreparable damage. But suppose that it appears on the face of the paper itself that it could not be his act and deed—that he was not left a free agent, am I bound to certify that to be his act and deed, which not only is not, but could not be his act and deed? Now I said in my message, if the Convention had proclaimed this Constitution, and sent it to Congress, without submitting it at all to the people, then Congress would have had simply the evidence of the Convention, the representative and agent, that this was the authorized instrument of their principals—the people. Evidence to the contrary wouldn't have appeared in the record and on the return itself. And we wouldn't have been authorized, if you please, to go behind the return of the Convention, or to have taken evidence *aliunde*, or admitted a plea to matter debar the record. But the Lecompton Convention submitted their Constitution to popular approval or disapproval, ratification or rejection. It purports to be the act of the people—not of the Convention only, but of the people also. The Convention did not fully and finally adopt it, and this schedule shows that the people did not, because they could not as it was proposed. It is, then, neither the act of the Convention nor of the people. It is, in fact, adopted by neither, and couldn't be by the latter.

If Congress received and adopts it as a State Constitution for Kansas under these circumstances, will not Congress be intervening to impose a Constitution upon a people which is not theirs? Will they not arbitrarily intervene to

decide a question which belongs to the people of Kansas alone—to all and all alike allowed by law to vote? Have all and all alike been allowed to vote? Were those who did vote allowed to vote against the Constitution as well as for it?

We are told that we are to shut our eyes to the record. What evidence have we, then, that it is a Constitution at all? We are told, then, that it is not the time to raise the question, *de facto*, whether it is the act and deed of the people of Kansas. When would be the time, when was the time, if it be not the time now, to inquire whether this is a genuine Constitution of the people of Kansas, and whether it is or not a publican, when these, and these only, are the questions before Congress?

Why, it is asked, has the issue of fact been delayed so long? I answer, how could the issue be made up before the returns were made, and the evidence appeared on the record submitted to Congress?

Al! but we are told that it is inexpedient to raise this question at all; that expediency requires Congress to decide the question. When was it morally determined that the policy of this nation should be governed by expediency rather than by justice or right? But what right has Congress to set up its decrees of expediency over the sovereign rights of a people to free and fair election? Is expediency to be carried so far as to allow Congress to intervene so as to set its will over the will of the people of Kansas, or to substitute its will for theirs, and to give a minority Constitution to a majority? This would be intervention with a vengeance, in the teeth of non-intervention, so much exclaimed for by those who advocate this Constitution!

But the President offers an inducement to the anti-slavery party in Kansas by saying: "If a majority of them" (the people) "desired to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily, as by prompt admission." This hint is somewhat dangerous in point of policy.—It cuts both ways. It might be asked whether this commends itself to pro-slavery gentlemen who are advocating the "prompt admission." Some of them once repealed laws protecting and establishing slavery in Kansas. They had better not make it too apparent in the South that the slavery there which was restored by the Dred Scott decision. But this was not the President's fair meaning. He meant to say only that it was in his opinion the speediest way to obtain a fair vote by the people. In other words, Congress is to do a thing in order that it may be immediately undone! Why do it to be undone?—Is Congress to give the Territory a Constitution obnoxious to a majority in order that that majority may have State sovereignty to put it to the tortures of its indignation? Why not rather let the sovereign people directly and at once to select for themselves the form of government they desire, instead of submitting to their passions an instrument which the argument admits they abhor? Would it be less trouble, or take less time, to refer the matter back to their decision, and to avoid the issues which might and would arise under an adopted and admitted Constitution which undertakes to bind the sovereignty of the people, not to change their form of government before Ann Domingo 1854? By affirming this instrument by the arbitrary intervention of Congress, every sort of question of vested right and of bounden sovereignty would arise. By "leaving the people perfectly free to elect their own form of government in their own way, without fear, force, fraud, or intervention, those issues and worse would be avoided."

The agitation in Kansas would be intense, to adopt this Lecompton instrument, and the excitement would be roused in a new and more fearful form than ever, and remain still in Congress, the Cabinet, and the country universally. I proposed, on the contrary, in my Tammany letter, that Congress should not decide the question of fact, but refer it back to the Territorial Legislature for submission under Territorial law, to the whole of the legal voters, under a fair, free, and full election. This was done both in the case of Wisconsin and Michigan, under cases involving the principle of this case of reference and submission. This imposes no condition of admission, but receives the State into the Union provisionally—provided only that the Constitution is the will of the people, fairly and legally polled.

And why impose this Constitution of a minority on a majority? *Cui bono?* Does any southern man imagine that this is a practicable or sustainable way of making a slave State? Who believes now that Kansas will be made a slave State, or kept one for any time, by the admission of this Constitution? Who will carry a slave State there now to become a bone of contention in a border war? The sport of violence, and fraud, and force, like that which has so long endangered person and property, and political franchise, in that border war, would be a battle ground of sectional feuds? To what end is this thing to be done, if especially to drive to slavery property from the Territory?

We have proudly, heretofore, contended only for equality and justice; but if this be wantonly done, without winning a stake—the power of a slave State thereby—it will be worse than vain. It will be snatching power *per fas aut nefas*, to be lost "speedily" with the loss of something far more worth than political votes—our moral prestige. If we are not willing to do justice, we can't ask for justice, if we can't agree to equality, we must expect to be denied it. It is our bull goring the anti-slavery ox. Suppose we had had a majority of slaveholders in that Territory; suppose a minority of Abolitionists had gotten the census and registry into their hands, and had kept fifteen out of thirty-four counties out of the Convention, and suppose they had formed a Constitution with a clause prohibiting slavery, and had sent it to Congress without submitting it to a majority of the legal voters; or suppose they had submitted all parts of the Constitution to the popular vote, except the one clause prohibiting slavery, knowing it would be voted down if submitted to the majority of the people; suppose such a "boot on the other leg" had been submitted to Congress, and we had then heard the absolute principle of the Convention, by the Black Republicans, demanding of Congress to sustain the doctrine of "legitimacy." I tell you every Southern man would have been in arms and would be roused to the shedding of blood, rather than submit to Congress fastening upon a majority of pro-slavery people an arbitrary receipt of a mere Convention, unauthorized to proclaim its Constitution without an express grant. This is the same principle, accompanied by trickery and fraud. We are willing to do unto others as we would have them do unto us." The Southern people ask for no injustice; no inequality.

We are told that the "prompt admission" of Kansas as a State will end the agitation in Congress and localize it in Kansas. What is the Kansas question? Is it local to Kansas? No. It never can be local again. It has prevailed all places and all classes in our country. Let Congress insist on this schedule of legislation, let the South insist on it, let the Northern Democracy be required to consent to the injustice, and the precedent becomes of universal application and citation against us for all time. Not only will the example plead, but it will be a plea in continuous cases of similar import and danger, rising successively as long as our vast territories to the Pacific shall be filling up. It comes up again and again, every year, from territories extending from Mesilla Valley to Dakota. Flatter not ourselves, then, that any one of us is free from it, because it is the "speediest" for Kansas. It is all essential that the settlement shall be just and right and equal. If not, it is sure to be mischievous to that party which has snatched power without right, and done wrong that good may come of it. To do justice is always the best policy. If all would "demand only what is right and submit to nothing that is wrong," injustice and oppression could never be perpetrated or tolerated.

The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton Constitution, with its schedule, annexed, would be worse than referring back the question to the Territorial decision. It will arraign this Administration and the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right, and for forcing resistance to wrong. It will be juggling the lion of a majority whilst the hand of a minority is in its mouth. It will return the chalice to our own lips when the Kansas question again and again

arises in North Texas, in New Mexico, in Mesilla Valley, and in all our boundless domain of unsettled and fast settling territory. It will drive from us thousands of honest Democrats in the North, who can willingly stand by us for justice and equality, but who must leave us when we demand more and refuse justice and equality to others. It will raise the Black Republican flag over the Capitol in the next struggle for power, and that, therefore, will raise the last dread issue of union or dis-union! Are not some aiming to drive us to such extremes as will raise that issue past being laid?

For my part, gentlemen, I address you as the friend of Mr. Buchanan and his Administration. They have my best wishes and warmest friendship, and I would save both from danger and defeat, if I could. I can learn and see, I am convinced that this is one of the richest mineral sections of North America. It is not strange that it is not developed when we consider how long the wealth of California lay sleeping under Spanish possession. The Apaches have harassed the frontiers for one hundred years, and are perhaps as bad as ever, but I have faith in believing that they will soon be cleared out. Although this is a fine stock country, yet there is but little here, in consequence of the aforesaid individuals appropriating them to their own use. At this place all the cattle are driven up at night and placed in corals. The herdsman carries his gun to protect himself and be prepared for the Apache. However, the people of Tucson are none the loser, as they have several times gone out and captured stock from the Apaches, who are not brave, and will not fight unless they have the advantage.

Very truly yours,
HENRY A. WISE.

To John W. Forney, David Webster, Daniel Dougherty, E. G. Webb, Esqrs., Committee News from Mexico.

The following extract from *La Sociedad*—reactionist or conservative journal at the capital—of 23d, affords a short history of the hostilities now happily or unhappily ended for a brief period:

Since the 11th inst., to date (23d), have passed eleven days of mortal anguish for Mexico.—The city has been converted into an immense fortress. On the same 11th, Comonfort again and despatched his emissaries to the aid of the *(exaltados)* Democrats of Mexico. His forces have been until yesterday face to face with the pronunciados, covering his different positions.—On the 15th the fight commenced with all arms. The morning of the 16th the fire was ceremoniously (or seriously) renewed on both sides; then after an armistice, which terminated at 4½ P. M., the combat was renewed in a more brisk and more general manner, being prolonged for an hour and a half. At 3 o'clock of the same evening a new suspension of hostilities was stipulated, the duration of which was forty-eight hours, the object of which was to enter into conventions (agreements) proposed by Comonfort.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 18th hostilities were accordingly reopened between the belligerent forces. The 19th it continued with more vigor, the fire being kept sustained and general in all the positions. On this day Gen. Licaga, with his troops and some others of the government, joined the ranks of the army of restoration. But day before yesterday, the 20th—a terrible day among those which signalize the history of our revolutions—was the most notable, and perhaps will decide the great question of the principles of public order.

On the morning of that day a powerful column, commanded by the chiefs Osollo and Miramon, sallied forth from the citadel to attack the strong position of the Acordada. The assault began immediately, with an activity, order, and decision that proved irresistible. The hostile position could not long resist the musketry and heavy grape of the regenerating troops, and it was speedily occupied in full force, all the soldiers of the garrison becoming prisoners of war.

Dismissed the garrison from all the other hostile positions; in them all was disorder and disconcert. The dispersion soon became general, the fire continuing in the meantime against the points occupied by the government. At seven o'clock in the evening, Comonfort gave his last order as general in chief; the forces in San Francisco (a convent) evacuated that strong point, all other points were successfully evacuated, and the entire force (i. e., of the government) concentrated in the palace.

Finally dawn broke on the 21st, and the entire city was already delivered over to the discretion of the regenerating troops. Comonfort had abandoned the palace, going forth a fugitive, accompanied by a few persons, and Mexico began to breathe freely and to yield herself peacefully to her accustomed authority.

The foregoing journal of operations says never a word about the great loss of life which must have been the inevitable result of thousands of people shooting at each other for days, even though Mexican marksmen are generally snugly ensconced behind four foot walls.

A junta of representatives to name a Chief of State, in conformity to the plan of Tacubaya, was appointed.

The junta named as Provincial President Gen. Zuloaga by twenty-six votes against Gen. Echegaray, and another (one) for General Salas. This election took place at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 22d.

Memorable days, and will now proceed to other branches of the same all absorbing theme. I will here observe, before it escapes memory, that of the representatives of the different States whose names are given above, perhaps not one-fourth have ever been in or are at all known to the States which they are supposed to represent, nor have the States been consulted in the nominations. This is "representation" with a vengeance, and I mention it *en passant* that you may know what to expect from some of those States when they shall be heard from.

This afternoon our Governor has published an order commanding all foreigners within the State immediately to leave the country, on pain of nearest authority. Also all persons not in public employ are to deliver up their arms in forty-eight hours, under penalty in such cases made and provided. This, taken in connection with the fact that our gates have been closed for some days, makes us feel very much as though we were in a state of siege—though I rather fancy the upshot of it all with the authorities will turn a triple sunset on the horizon again—i. e., swallow the plan of Tacubaya, Zuloaga and all; in a word, go the entire swine—bristles, tusks, tail, &c.

But the National Guard and Young Mexico—won't they resist? Bless your soul, no. The rank and file of the National Guard have had enough of playing soldier the last two and a half years. Besides what have they to fight for? There is no principle involved of peculiar interest to them—comprising, as it does, the laboring classes—and the whole affair originating and ending in personal ambition. Moreover, they have no leader, their officers are not worth a pinch of gunpowder—the men knowing by past experience they'll leave them in the lurch the moment they fancy their any danger to their precious selves. At least *as corre la voz*. Of course a speak of the National Guard of this place. Better things may be expected from other parts of the republic.

I have thus given a rough sketch of existing affairs. It requires no vaticination to predict the immediate result. A prophet of the past can easily do that. You may look out then for a grand row before a great while among the people who have seized the government. Each one will be for his boss. To no one will yield to the others. What then? Why, the best recourse is in "this Most Serene Highness" the head devil of the entire pandemonium, and will hasten to recall him. He'll come back very reluctantly, of course (he always does), play over his role again for a year or two, bag his new plunder, and slope for the fourth or fifth time—I really forget which. Certainly the past would justify such a conclusion.

A QUERY.—God made Washington childless that a nation might call him father. Can the author of the above explain why God made Buchanan childless?—*Mobile Mercury*. That we might not look upon his like again.

A beautiful inscription, it is said, may be found in an Italian graveyard—"Here lies Etella, who transported a large fortune to Heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

THE GARDEN PURCHASE.—From a letter published in the *Pacific Sentinel*, dated at Tucson, we extract the following:

Tucson contains about five thousand inhabitants; of them, one half are peons, or the Mexican custom still prevails. They have about two thousand acres under cultivation, on which, by irrigation, they raise a crop of corn and a crop of wheat annually, and have done this on the same land for the last eighty years, and it produces good crops. They use Mexican implements altogether. Corn sells at Fort Buchanan, eighty miles distant, for five cents per pound, and here at three. This country is undoubtedly very rich in mineral wealth. Portlin's mines, Sonora mining company, are inexhaustible in ore. Miners regard it as an extraordinary mine. From what I can learn and see, I am convinced that this is one of the richest mineral sections of North America. It is not strange that it is not developed when we consider how long the wealth of California lay sleeping under Spanish possession. The Apaches have harassed the frontiers for one hundred years, and are perhaps as bad as ever, but I have faith in believing that they will soon be cleared out. Although this is a fine stock country, yet there is but little here, in consequence of the aforesaid individuals appropriating them to their own use. At this place all the cattle are driven up at night and placed in corals. The herdsman carries his gun to protect himself and be prepared for the Apache. However, the people of Tucson are none the loser, as they have several times gone out and captured stock from the Apaches, who are not brave, and will not fight unless they have the advantage.

HONORABLE CONDITION.—Many years ago, in what is now a flourishing city in this State, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of his pipe and of his joke. He was also fond of his blooming daughter, whose many graces and charms had ensnared the affections of a susceptible young printer.—The couple, after a season of mutual billing and cooing, "engaged" themselves, and nothing but the consent of the young ladies "parent" prevented their union. To obtain this an interview was arranged, and Typo prepared a little speech to astonish and convince the old gentleman, who sat enjoying his pipe in perfect content. Typo dilated upon the fact of their long friendship, their mutual attachment, their hopes for the future, and like topics, and taking the daughter by the hand he said: "I now, sir, ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from its parent bed"—but his "speechless" overcame him, he forgot the remainder of his rhetorical flourish, blushed, stammered, and finally wound up with—"from its parent bed, into my own." The father, keenly realised the discomfort of the suitor, and after removing his pipe and blowing a cloud, replied:—"Well, young man, I don't know as I've any objections, provided you marry the girl first." (Granite State Register)

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD. GRAY & TODD, CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, English and American Sausages and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c. ALSO—PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c. OLD BRANDY, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS, FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, &c., &c. SUGARS—Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime Havana Sugar, Double Refined Loaf Sugar, Common Small Loaf Sugar, Double Refined Crushed Sugar, Various Qualities Crushed Sugar, Choice Java Coffee, Prime Rio Coffee, Superior Green Tea, Superior Black Tea, Superior Peppermint, New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup, Sugar House Molasses, 4000 Peppermint Oil, Mackerel in Barrels to retail, Mackerel in ½ Barrels, Mackerel in ¼ Barrels & Kits, Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING, the largest and finest assortment of CIGARS

We have ever had, consisting of the following brands: 10,000 "Ugier," 10,000 Clinto Del Oro, 4,000 Belueta, 15,000 Jno. Butt, 4,000 Rio Hondo, 5,000 Salvador Londres, 4,000 Havana, 2,000 Lovely Regalia, 2,000 La Prueba, 5,000 La Aitana, 4,000 Hommelgoda, 1,000 Babana Barojab, 2,000 Eures, 5,000 Eugenes, 4,000 Peppermint Oil, 2,000 Regina, 3,000 Price of the South, 2,000 Cierpo, 2,000 Europa, 2,000 La Perla de las Antillas, 2,000 Antonio Garcia, &c. Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt customers at the usual time. Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS. SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, and in bottles, Scotch Whisky, Irish Whisky, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles, Imported Irish Whisky, Janacela (ton), Old Java Whisky, Assorted French Cordials, Blackberry Cordial, Aniseed Cordial, Maraschino Cordial, Caracao Cordial, Holland Gin, Sarsaparilla, Schnapps. For sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

Watch Key Lost. I HAVE LOST A LARGE GOLD WATCH KEY, with red Canton Set. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to me. A. G. HODGES. Dec. 2.

NEW LARD—A SMALL LOT OF NEW, FRESH AND SWEET LARD, for sale by GRAY & TODD. Nov. 23, 1857.

VARIETIES. Pickles, assorted. Preserves, assorted. Sauces, assorted. Lemon Syrup, Ginger Preserves, Olive Oil, Sardines, Pickled Onions, Lobsters and Crabs, Catnaps, assorted, Fresh Peaches. And almost anything that can be called for in the Grocery and Confectionery line; for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES. STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond; 3 boxes Damascus Blades; 3 boxes Henry Clay; 2 boxes Old Hickory; 2 boxes Dudley's; 6 boxes Natural Leaf; 15 boxes Various Brands; 4 boxes Smoking Scarcifall Tobacco; 8 packages Smoking Tobacco; 2 gross Smoking Tobacco in papers. For sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

BAKON AND LARD—600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Ham; 500 lbs Bacon Sides; 10 kegs Prime Lard; Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

POTATOES & APPLES. BUSHES Superior Potatoes, 150 Bushels fine Apples, in store and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

McLEAN'S
BEFORE TAKING
AFTER TAKING
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and cheerfully combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herb and bark known to the mind of man, viz: blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Acidity or Stagnation of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Chills or Suffering Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chills or Suffering Feeling when lying down, Spasms, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Dependence or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES. Have been sold in the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich red bloom of health to mount to your cheeks again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy and strong. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT. Should not leave this city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some inferior Sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good.—Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and you will not be deceived. It is the only one which will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE CORDIAL. Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & CO., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT. The best Liniment in the world for man or beast. Another Remarkable Cure. Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Read for yourselves.

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot he tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he was cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints or muscles, swellings, sore throat, scalds or scorchings, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprains, swellings, splints, fistulas, bruises, swellings, wounds, rattlesnake bites, and various other diseases which animals are liable to contract, and is a valuable remedy for all.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS Sept. 7, 1857—15.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE, DIRECTED BY a Board of Visitors appointed by the State is under the supervision of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Bookkeeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-second semi-annual session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance. Address the Superintendent at "Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky.," or to the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY, President of the Board. Dec. 21, 1857.—If "Yeoman copy."

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANK J. JACKSON, THAILOR, did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1857, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, C. S. MOREHEAD. Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Said Williams is about 25 or 25 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes, hair rather long; and wears a dark gaiter; he is a suit of cloth clothing, and wore a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANK J. JACKSON, THAILOR, did, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson to the jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, C. S. MOREHEAD. Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Said Traylor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit and long black eyes and eyebrows, black and heavy, with rather bad countenance, and looks out at you through the eyebrows; very fleshy and rather bloated; looks soft; round faced, and whiskers on the jaw; rather sandy and uncombed; weight about 165 pounds and his hair rather tall; appearance, his clothing James coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.
W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITCHFIELD.
KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,
AND
ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE,
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

In another column we give to our readers Gov. Wise's letter to the anti-Lecompton meeting at Philadelphia. It is beyond all doubt the most sensibly written and most conservative letter that we have ever seen from the hand of that erratic genius. There are many of its sentiments which must recommend themselves to every sensible and thoughtful man in the South, and we hail it as an evidence that some of the blindest of the fire-eaters have not been so blinded by sectional hate and fury as to lose all sight of political fairness and common justice. We have little respect for Gov. Wise, although we admit his unquestioned talents; but, on the contrary, we think that he is actuated solely by motives of personal aggrandizement, even in his honesty. With his keen powers of perception he has discovered that, in this case, "Honesty is the best policy," and has therefore determined to consult his own interests and act with discretion and prudence. He has sense enough to see that there will be a reaction in the South, that he people desire only what is fair, and that they do not desire to extend their institutions into States whose inhabitants are bitterly opposed to them. The southern people have long contended for right and justice to themselves, and they will not consent to wrong and betray others. The sooner that the politicians at Washington discover this fact and trim their sails, the better for themselves and the country.

Mr. KING'S SPEECH.—In another column we give the speech of Speaker King upon the Apportionment bill. His remarks were characterized by great good sense and firmness of purpose. The Sag-Nichts throughout the State are howling because the American Senate did not choose to pass an unfair apportionment bill made out for them by the Locomotive House of Representatives. Well, let them howl. Their cries on this subject will be utterly drowned by their discordant and sectional yells upon other issues. They will be too busily occupied in ruling out members of their own party to indulge in the usual quantity of foul abuse against the Americans. The Democrats of the House got up an unfair and unconstitutional apportionment bill, bearing upon its face the legitimate and unmistakable evidence of partisan chicanery and of an attempt to overreach the Americans by gerrymandering the State; the American Senators not agreeing with the House upon the propriety of passing such a bill, sent to the House a bill of their own founded upon upright and equitable principles; the House, not thinking that this bill would put the State entirely under foreign Democratic control, refused to accept the Senate's bill, but sent their own bill back as a substitute; and because the Americans would not consent to be thus overruled, the Democratic press denounces them in most bitter terms and blames them for no apportionment of the State being made. The people of Kentucky are too sensible to be caught by any such absurd nonsense.

The Mormon War.

On Thursday evening last, a meeting for the purpose of raising a company for the new volunteer regiment was held in Lexington, and about forty young and active men enrolled their names. The officers were elected on Friday, and are as follows: LOWRY J. BEARD, Captain; GEORGE R. HARRISON, 1st Lieutenant; WM. T. SCOTT, 2nd Lieutenant; JOHN W. WHITNEY, 3rd Lieutenant; J. CONNIE, Orderly Sergeant.

We are personally acquainted with the most of these gentlemen, and can testify to their being high-toned, chivalrous young men. They are competent to discharge the duties of their several positions with unquestioned ability.

We understand that a meeting will be held in this city, to-night, at which all who desire to join the regiment are expected to come forward and enroll their names. An election for officers will probably be gone into. Frankfort ought to be able to raise a fine and gallant company for this war, and she probably will do it. There is no finer material in the State than can be found in this county, and the very best of it will probably volunteer. We hope to see a regiment raised which will add new lustre to the already brilliant fame of our noble old Commonwealth. Should the War Department determine to accept the services of volunteers at all, Kentucky's claims would be most prominent among the several sovereignties. Her sons proved their valor in Mexico, and the fame of their achievements has not yet been forgotten or over-shadowed.

An official table shows that the expenditures of the Federal Government during the quarter ending December 31, 1857, were about ten millions of dollars more than the receipts in the same time. Of the disbursements, \$3,284,165 66 were of an ordinary character. In the month of October the return of government stock for redemption was quite rapid, and ran up to more than two millions in a short time. The surplus, however, ran down so fast and so far under this demand that the Secretary was compelled to withdraw his proposals and redeem no more stock. The rapid decrease in the revenue from customs changed the entire financial programme of the Treasury Department, and forced the Government into an issue of Treasury notes.

Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, died suddenly at one of his plantations in Louisiana on the 10th inst. Col. H. has long been a popular and influential citizen throughout the South. Few men bore the desire of station and office, says the Charleston Courier, have been so widely known as Col. Hampton; and the intelligence of his death will be received with a wide spread sorrow, such as perhaps could not be created by the death of any other private citizen.

SPECIAL EXPORTS.—The exports of specie from New York to foreign ports for the week ending the 6th inst., were \$2,928,271—making a total since January 1st, 1855, of \$7,673,888. Same time in 1857, \$1,067,955; same time in 1856, \$104,834; same time in 1855, \$116,621; same time in 1854, \$1,845,682; same time in 1853, \$747,679; same time in 1852, \$2,884,990.

For the Commonwealth.

To Many Voters of Woodford.

My attention has been called to an invitation in the Daily Commonwealth of the 9th inst., requesting, in a complimentary manner, that I would consent to become a candidate for re-election to the office of Presiding Judge of this county. In answer, will say, that I neither seek nor decline the position that I am asked to take upon that question. I see the name of a gentleman used in connection with that office whose politics are in opposition to mine. I do not think it corresponds with my own, and were I voluntarily to present myself for the same office, confusion or at least embarrassment, would result to the party; and whilst I would be the first to repudiate a partisan Judge, and have no respect for one who would prove himself such, yet I conceive a true patriot may become a candidate of a party, and all parties recognize the practice. When we draw the distinction between a candidate and the officer his position will be approved.

I am an American in the fullest sense of the word, by birth, education, feeling, and action. The promotion of those principles is an object with me, more than office; and whatever may tend to promote the principles of that party, which I conceive to be the most pure and safe, and indeed the only principles upon which our great Republic can safely rest—will meet my hearty approval.

Respectfully &c.,

R. C. GRAVES.

VERMILION, Feb. 17th, 1858.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Tallmadge, General Superintendent of Police in New York, has made a report to the Board of Commissioners, from which we gather the following facts, touching the amount of crime in New York during the past three months. It will be seen that, but for the foreign element of the population, there would be but small necessity for a police force. Whole number of arrests amounts to 12,778, of which, excluding colored persons, 2,374 were natives, and 10,779 foreigners, classified as follows:

Irish	8,000	Swedes	6
German	1,223	West Indians	5
Spanish	11	Colored Persons	225
Poles	16	Portuguese	1
Canadian	55	Danes	1
English	577	Cubans	1
Scotch	210	Swiss	3
French	85	Hollanders	3
Italians	57	Welsh	2

Forty-one thousand and ninety-four poor and destitute persons have been accommodated with lodgings, of whom seven-eighths were foreigners. The same style of things, statistics of crime in our city, present; indeed, nearly three-fourths of all the money expended for prison and poor houses, in our great cities, goes by reason of the presence of foreign vagabonds among us. Tax payers are bled profusely to support European lazzaroni and loafers. Let the reader weigh well the figures we give, and which materially tell the story of Philadelphia, as well as they do for New York; 12,778 arrests for crime in three months; 10,779 of these foreigners, and 8,000 Irish! Ten-twelfths of the whole amount of crime of foreign growth, and three-fourths of that from "swate Ireland!" Well may "Old Molly" boast that she has taken possession of us, body and soul. Never was conquest more perfect.

FRANKFORT THEATRE.—We know that it will be only necessary to state that Mr. MEKKER will have a benefit to-night to ensure a large audience at the theatre. The play is one in which she is particularly excellent. Her charming *naïveté* of manner in the character of Parthenia is enough to bewitch, entrance, delight, madden, and then subdue any barbarian. If the spirit of Ingomar himself were to visit the earth it would be melted and won by Mrs. MEKKER's beautiful rendition of Parthenia. She has never failed to elicit the most enthusiastic applause whenever she has appeared in this character, and it is very appropriately brought forward on the occasion of her benefit. We hope that the theatre will be well filled, and entertain little doubt but that the audience will be fully as much delighted with this play as we have frequently been.

A FRACAS IN THE TENNESSEE SENATE.—The Senators from Maury and Shelby counties, Messrs. Whitthorne and Walker, varied the proceedings of that body on Monday by engaging in a small fistfight. The circumstances, as we learn them from the Nashville Union & American, are: Mr. Whitthorne rose to a point of order. Mr. Walker, interrupting, said the gentleman from Maury had risen to a point of order, but was proceeding to the discussion of something else. Mr. Whitthorne replied, that showed how little he knew about it. Mr. Walker rejoined that Mr. Whitthorne had been drunk all the morning and wouldered if he thought him so. Mr. Whitthorne retorted that it was a d-d lie. Whereupon Mr. Walker struck him in the face with a book, and the parties clinched. They were separated without material injury to either; and the matter was reported the next morning as amicably and honorably adjusted, both making apologies to the Senate for the violation of its dignity and decorum.

MR. EVERETT AND THE RICHMOND SOUTH.—The Richmond South contains a most unbecoming attack upon the Hon. Edward Everett, in reference to his anticipated visit to that city on the occasion of the inauguration of the Statue of Washington. The Baltimore American replies:

"The article does great injustice to Mr. Everett. The writer in his excess of zeal for Southern institutions, forgets the common rules of good breeding, and wantonly insults an invited guest; probably flushed with the success of a similar exploit upon the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, an additional triumph is expected in this instance."

The same editor has recently been assailing the Mount Vernon Association.

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—This valuable compound, we are glad to know, has become the most popular remedy in the United States. Nearly every family keeps it on hand. They find it saves physicians' bills. A small quantity given in season will ward off Fevers, or any other prevalent disease. See the advertisement in another column.

On the 8th inst., \$189,014 50 of the notes of the old State Bank of Indiana at Indianapolis were destroyed.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne brings with her from California, as the net proceeds of thirteen months acting, the sum of \$20,000.

The President has sent the nomination of Col. Johnson, of the Utah expedition, as brigadier general, to the Senate for confirmation.

Remarks of Mr. KING in the Senate on the 11th inst., upon the motion to discharge the committee of Conference on the apportionment bill.

Mr. KING said: The indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, whilst I give my reasons for opposing the discharge of the committee. It will be recollected that about the middle of the session, the Senate passed a bill appropriating the State into representative and Senatorial districts, and sent that bill to the House of Representatives for its approval or rejection. The dominant party in the Senate, thought then and believe now, that the bill sent to the House was a fair and constitutional bill, giving to both parties a due proportion of representation in both branches, as far as population and geographical position would admit. They were careful in arranging said bill so as to obviate as much as possible any objection that might be urged against it, by the dominant and opposing party in the House. Instead of the House carefully comparing our bill with the constitution, and considering it with calmness and due deliberation as becoming legislators, they in hot haste, rejected our bill, and substituted one of their own in its place, and then sent it to the Senate. The subject being one of vital importance to the whole people of the State, and really of more importance to this session than any other act of legislation, because it was required by the constitution, which we had all sworn to support, the Senate by its order referred the House bill to the appropriate committee for investigation and consideration, which committee, after more than two weeks careful investigation, reported the bill back to the Senate, with the opinion that it ought not to pass, because its provisions were in conflict with that clause of the constitution, which declares that "representation shall be equal and uniform;" and because, further, that unnatural and angular geographical districts were named, some under and others largely over the ratio, thus forming and forcing districts for partisan purposes.

For instance the House bill gives the county of Jefferson but one member, when by the clear letter of the Constitution, she is entitled to two members in the House of Representatives; and so with the gallant county of Shelby, and other counties of the State. We are not at a loss to know, sir, who such a bill was thus formed, when we look back for a few years, and see what party has triumphed at the polls. I regret, sir, that the opposition has thrown in to this discussion, and upon such a question as this, such bitter party feeling. It is a question that should rise above and beyond party, and be decided calmly, in view of our oaths and the constitution, and I trust that the committee will not be discharged until the last moment of this session, but in a spirit of conciliation and compromise again meet the House committee and earnestly go to work and form a compromise bill that will meet the views of a majority of both Houses, and the requisitions of the constitution. The House of Representatives has not discharged its committee, and why discharge ours so long as we have time and opportunity to affect so desirable an object? If we discharge our committee, leaving the House committee still standing and ready to act, we give our opponents the advantage, and, as small as it is, they will be sure to seize it, and use it upon us with unscrupulous severity. The committee may not be enabled to do anything, but at all events let them try; so far as I am individually concerned, I confess my anxiety is great to see an apportionment bill passed just and fair in its provisions. I am inclined to think, from the indications around me, that the opposition in this chamber don't care much about the passage of an apportionment bill, although they talk much about the constitutional requisition; one thing is very evident, they are seeking by every means consistent with parliamentary rules, to throw us in a position of opposition to an apportionment bill; for one, I shall assume no such position. I again appeal to the Senate in the utmost sincerity, not to discharge the committee; they may agree before we adjourn.

The Minnesota Act

The following is a copy of the act reported by Judge Douglas for the admission of Minnesota, and which Bright, Fitch, Jones, of Iowa, and Pugh, of Ohio, will not allow to be considered because its passage will admit Shields and Rice. The act reads:

A Bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

WHEREAS, An act of Congress was passed February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;" and, whereas, the people of said Territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State government, which is republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people of said Territory on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose, in pursuance of said act of Congress; therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Minnesota shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever. § 2. And it is further enacted, That said State shall be entitled to one representative, and such additional representatives, in Congress, as the population of said State, according to the census authorized by the act approved February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall show it to be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation, and no more.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1858. The Lecompton Investigation Committee of the House met to organize last evening. Although the House, after a resort to parliamentary maneuvers on the part of the minority to prevent any investigation, ordered, in the most decided terms and the most unequivocal manner, that there should be one, to make clear to all whether or not the Lecompton constitution had the approval of the people of Kansas, the committee so statutorily voted that there should be no such investigation.

The majority of the committee voted down all inquiries into the legality of the votes, the returns, the frauds, &c., of the election held on the 4th day of January last. This is important, when it is remembered that on that day there was not only a vote on the Lecompton constitution but also a vote for State officers. The country desirous, and those who voted for the investigation on the part of the House desires, I am sure, that the cloud of doubt which rests upon these votes shall be lifted; and it is apparent that this can be done alone by Congress or one of its committees.

It was also intimated by the majority of the committee that the inquiry shall be closed this week. It seems, therefore, that no valuable inquiry will be prosecuted.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: "The Senate committee on Territories will report against the admission of Oregon at this time, on the ground that she has not sufficient population, that no urgent necessity exists for her immediate admission, and that her citizens do not desire it."

Senator Wilson has made a call on the President to furnish the instructions given to Mr. Meade, Minister to Brazil. It appears that the remarks made by Mr. Meade when presented to the Emperor, are decidedly offensive to the republicans, and they desire to know whether he was instructed by the President to make them. As soon as the Kansas question is disposed of it is believed the President will call the attention of Congress particularly to the state of our relations with Spain, and the necessity for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures for the enforcement of redress for the outrages committed by that power upon our flag and citizens.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—The Extraordinary states that the representatives of the foreign powers had acknowledged the new Government, and argued that such was their duty. "Within the last seven weeks," it says, "we have had four distinct Governments—under the constitution, the plan of Tacubaya, the constitution again, and now we have the plan of Tacubaya, as returned in Mexico. There could be no greater objection made to the present Government than to the second or third in the catalogue. All the others were recognized." The same paper states all the principal acts of the late Government, under the plan of Ayala, had been overthrown. "The Law-Verdo, for the disamortization of church and corporate properties," it says, "has been annulled, and the properties of the church restored; the Law Jarez, for the abolition of the ecclesiastical and military tribunals, has been annulled, and the *fueros* re-established."

The Extraordinary also says: "The celebration of the new laws took place on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 25th. The military passed in review through our principal streets; the balconies were crowded with people, and from some balconies garlands were hung upon Gen. Osollo, the hero of the Acapulco. The usual crowd of dirty and ragged people filled the streets. As for popular enthusiasm there was none. The soldiers seemed well pleased, and the representatives of religious societies manifested the utmost satisfaction. Reports are current on the streets that already the new Government has filled the offices of the treasury department, which have long been the most desolate condition. It is understood that the clergy have loaned the Government over \$1,000,000."

Only one house, that of Juan Jose Bix, is reported to have been sacked by the table, the *provinciales* prohibiting excesses. No more than fifty lives are believed to have been lost on both sides; the wounded amounted to one hundred and twenty. Buildings, however, suffered greatly from the firing.

It is a finer thought ever penned than that which knows its own mouth of Virginia? "I hear a voice so soft that nothing comes." "Faint heart silence."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Miss Mary T. Hodges

Will commence the second session of her school for young Misses, in one of the rooms in the basement story of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, February 22, 1858. TERMS, for a session of 20 weeks, \$12.00. FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1858.

We are requested to announce H. B. INNES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. (Jan. 20—td.)

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

Jan. 2, 1857—2m. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

Jan. 11, 1857—2m. GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

Franklin Division, No. 24, S. of T., meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.

HENRY WINGATE, W. P. THOMAS S. PETTIT, Rec. Sec'y.

Dr. VON MOSCHIZISER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated *Pantoscopic Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]

Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his door he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels-Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father in this city, by the Rev. John Hendrick, Mr. CHARLES KEARNS to Miss LUCY STROT, Co. daughter of P. C. Cox, all of the City.

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

The undersigned has again taken charge of the GALT HOUSE. Board reduced to \$3 00 per day. Feb. 19, 1858—1w. A. THROCKMORTON.

A Farm in Saline County Mo., for Sale.

Have for sale in Saline County Mo., six miles south of Maud, one of the finest best-growing farms that can be found in this or any other State; contains 200 acres, 100 in the state of cultivation, excellently improved, in fact, equal to many of the very best Woodford farms; the residue is unsurpassed prairie land, which, with a small expense, can in one year be made to team with the most productive of this country. There are springs of the very finest quality of water conveniently situated upon the farm, which have never been known to cease flowing. If desirable, will also sell with the place, four likely young negro men, and one valuable woman, with the stock of mules, hogs, oxen, wagons, &c., &c. The purchaser may arrange his own time of payment, if at all reasonable. I have in possession for sale, other farms in Lafayette county Mo. For particulars, address the undersigned, Feb. 13, 1858—1w. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, Lexington, Mo.

Franklin County, Set.

TAKE NOTICE by Mrs. Martha W. Noel, living about 2 miles northeast of Frankfort, in the RED COW, with white back and belly, marked with a swallowtail in the right ear, no other brands or marks, supposed to be three years old, and valued at twelve dollars before the undersigned, a Justice of the peace of said county, by P. J. Settle, a Justice-keeper in said county, this 23rd day of January, 1858. RED. W. GWIN, J. P. & C. Feb. 10, 1858—1m.

Negroes for Sale.

HAVE A NEGRO WOMAN ABOUT 38 years old, with a boy, well, two years old, which I wish to sell for cash. The woman has fair Cook and Washer. Any one wanting such property can learn more by calling on me. Feb. 12, 1858—3. JAMES R. WATSON.

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned wishes to sell or rent the former residence of Mrs. Martha W. Noel, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to Feb. 10—td—1w. S. M. NOBLE.

NEW OWEN HOTEL.

THIS establishment, located on the corner of 24 and Jefferson streets, has been refitted and improved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1 25, which will be found equal to any other Hotel in Louisville. Feb. 4, 1858—4w.

Powder!! Powder!!

WE HAVE received on consignment and will keep constantly on hand, a large lot of BLAZING and HELL POWDER, which we will sell at low figures. Feb. 1, 1857—4. KEENE & CO.

J. P. THOMPSON.

DEALER IN FINE

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKY, &c.,

AND IMPORTER OF THE CELEBRATED

Bouzy Champagne,

No. 76, Fourth street, Old Blue House, LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 25, 1858—3w.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad

OMNIBUS LINE.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now running a regular line of Omnibuses, to and from the trains from Louisville and Lexington. In connection with the same, he will deliver baggage in full parts of the city.

All he asks, is a liberal share of public patronage. Jan. 25, 1858—4. JOHN HENDERSON.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

LOW PRESSURE

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

SOUTHERNER.

TRIP BY STEAMER.

LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 3 P. M. This boat is fitted up, and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers is offered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, who will strive to make it pleasant to visit the confidence and patronage of the public.

B. S. BEARDEN & SON, Agents.

N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25 00. Dec. 4, 1857—6m.

Regular Packet for Louisville.

THE Steamer DAVID, Captain SARGENT, will leave Louisville, Monday, 2nd inst., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday, and return to Louisville on Tuesday.

Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 6 o'clock, A. M.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday, and return to Louisville on Tuesday.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.

Nov. 11, 1857—4w.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. M. T. RYAN, Principal.

Mrs. LAURA M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.

Board, including Washing, Fuel & Lights, \$50 00

tuition in English studies, French and Latin, 20 00

Music on Piano, 25 00

Use of instrument for practice, 1

